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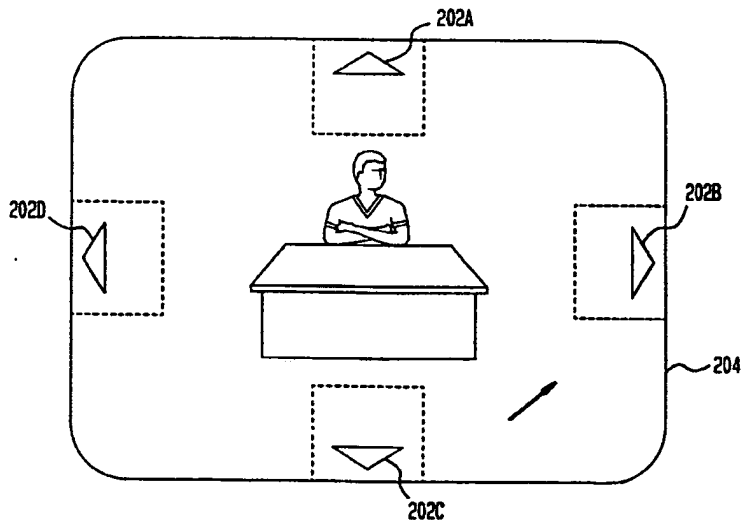
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**(54) Title:** METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ON-SCREEN CAMERA CONTROL IN VIDEO-CONFERENCE EQUIPMENT



**(57) Abstract**

A video conferencing system in which a participant may change the camera position or zoom by using a pointing device, such as a mouse, to position a cursor on the video display screen. In one embodiment, the user can control the panning and tilting of the camera by positioning the cursor on one of four arrowheads located on the four edges of the video display screen. The arrowheads are outlines, transparent inside the lines, overlaid onto the video conference image. When a user moves the cursor into a predefined active area surrounding the arrowheads, the entire arrowhead changes to an appearance (e.g. bright color) to indicate that it is active. Once the cursor is in the active area, the user can press a button on the pointing device to move the camera in the desired direction. If the user holds down the button, the camera continues to move in the chosen direction. If the user clicks the button, the camera moves in short increments in the chosen direction. This clicking method allows the user to make small adjustments in the camera's position, whereas holding down the button on the pointing device enables the user to make larger changes in camera position quickly and efficiently. Using this technique of camera control, a participant in a video conference can point the cursor at the top arrow to move the camera up, the bottom arrow to move the camera down, and so on.

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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ON-SCREEN CAMERA  
CONTROL IN VIDEO-CONFERENCE EQUIPMENT**

5 I. Background of the Invention

a. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to video conferencing systems.

b. Related Art

Videophones and video conferencing systems are  
10 becoming increasingly popular. Through the use of a video  
conferencing system, conferees at a variety of locations  
can have meetings and pass both video and audio information  
over the public telephone lines. Typically, a video  
conferencing system will include one or more cameras,  
15 microphones, speakers and displays disposed at each  
conference location. By transmitting control information  
over the telephony lines, conferees at any location can  
control the cameras, microphones, speakers and displays  
both at their own location and at the locations of the  
20 other parties. For example, by operation of a control  
panel, a conferee at location "A" can pan the camera at  
location "B" and then zoom in on a particular person or  
object. An example of a prior art video conferencing  
system is the PictureTel System 4000 (manufactured by  
25 PictureTel Corporation of Danvers, Massachusetts). In  
video conferencing systems such as the System 4000,  
conference control is provided by way of a control box  
which usually rests on a table. Camera control is  
performed by repeatedly pressing a button on the control  
30 box, representing a direction (up, down, right, left), or  
by physically moving the camera to point in the desired  
direction.

Although the above-described system provides a  
functional solution to camera control, using a button on a  
35 box located on a table in front of the participant requires  
the participant to take his eyes off the image on the  
screen to locate the button, and then to repeatedly press  
the button in order to move the camera in the desired

direction. If the participant moves the camera too far, say, to the left, he may again need to look down at the button box to find the button for moving the camera to the right. These small adjustments can require repeated  
5 actions distracting to both the person adjusting the camera as well as to the participants at the remote end of the conference.

Another common method for controlling the position of a camera in video conference equipment is to manually move  
10 the camera so that it points in the desired direction. This requires sitting within arm's reach of the camera or getting up during a conference to adjust the camera. Further, it takes considerable attention to physically turn the camera and may, at least momentarily, obscure the image  
15 during adjustment.

## II. Summary of the Invention

This invention provides an intuitive and natural means for controlling a camera being used as part of video-  
20 conference equipment. A video conference participant controls the camera by using a pointing device, such as a mouse, to position a cursor on the video display screen.

In one embodiment, the user can control the panning and tilting of the camera by positioning the cursor on one  
25 of four arrowheads located on the four edges of the video display screen. The arrowheads are outlines, transparent inside the lines, overlaid onto the video conference image. When a user moves the cursor into a predefined active area surrounding the arrowheads, the entire arrowhead changes  
30 appearance (e.g. to a bright color) to indicate that it is active. Once the cursor is in the active area, the user can press a button on the pointing device to move the camera in the desired direction. If the user holds down the button, the camera continues to move in the chosen  
35 direction. If the user clicks the button, the camera moves in short increments in the chosen direction. This clicking method allows the user to make small adjustments in the

camera's position, whereas holding down the button on the pointing device enables the user to make larger changes in camera position quickly and efficiently. Using this technique of camera control, a participant in a video  
5 conference can point the cursor at the top arrow to move the camera up, the bottom arrow to move the camera down, and so on. This action feels much the same as, for instance, pointing the lens of a video camera at an object to be video-taped.

10

### III. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows the video portion of a video conferencing system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 2 is an illustration of a display screen having a graphics overlay with directional control arrows according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of the display screen of FIG. 2 after a directional arrow has been selected;

20 FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of the processor of FIG. 1 in performing the video graphics overlay functions;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of a re-center and zoom operation of the processor of FIG. 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of re-center and zoom operations of the processor of FIG. 1 according to an alternative embodiment of the present invention.

30 Like numbered reference numerals appearing in more than one figure represent like elements.

### IV. Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

This invention provides the means to adjust a camera with minimal distraction to the participants. By using a  
35 mouse, a participant can easily move the cursor towards the appropriate arrow. Once the cursor enters the active area for an arrow, the arrowhead lights up to show it is active.

As soon as the cursor is in an active area, the user can either cause the camera to move continuously by holding down the mouse button or he can adjust the camera positions in small increments by pressing and releasing the mouse button until the camera reaches the desired spot. Either method can be done without taking ones eyes off the screen. Advantageously, the action of pointing the cursor in the direction one wishes the camera to move is a natural and intuitive means of controlling the camera.

FIG. 1 shows the video portion of a video conferencing system according to an embodiment of the present invention. Two conference stations 100, 101 are illustrated, although it should be understood that more stations can be connected into the video conference by way of the digital telephony communication network 102. Each conference station 100, 101 includes a conventional television camera 104 (104A in conference station 101) and its associated control and positioning motors 106. Each station also includes a conventional processor 108 having a pointing device 110 such as a mouse. The processor 108 is connected to a video graphics interface 112 which is, in turn, connected to a video mixer 114. The video graphics interface 112 converts digitally encoded graphics display data generated by the processor 108 into analog video signals. The processor 108 and the video graphics interface can be embodied, for example, as an IBM compatible 80X86 based computer with a Video Graphics Adaptor (VGA) card. Alternatively, the video conferencing system of FIG. 1 could be, for example, embodied by modifying the processor firmware of an existing PictureTel System 4000 as described herein, and by providing the System 4000 processor with the pointing device hardware and handlers.

Each station also includes a conventional video coder/decoder (Video CODEC) 116 of a type having an internal video data buffer. The Video CODEC 116 is connected to the communications network by way of a digital telephony communications link 118. The Video CODEC 116

sends and receives encoded digital video information from the digital telephony communications network 102 and converts the information into analog video signals. A video mixer 114 is connected to both the Video Codec 116 and the Video Graphics Interface 112. The video mixer receives the analog video signals from Video CODEC 116 and mixes them with the analog video signals from the video graphics interface 112. Thus, the video mixer generates a combined video image comprising the conference image from the Video CODEC 116 overlaid with the graphics video generated by the video graphics interface 112. This combined video image is displayed on a conventional video display 115.

The Video CODEC 116 is also connected to the processor 108 and the television camera 104 and its positioning motors 106. The Video CODEC converts digital camera control information received by way of the telephony network 102 or the processor 108 and converts it into analog camera positioning signals. These signals are sent to the camera positioning motors 106 which control the position of the camera (e.g. pan and tilt) and the camera positive and negative zoom functions. The Video CODEC 116 also receives television signals from the camera 104 and converts them into digital video signals for transmission over the communications network. Either processor 108 can control the camera within its own video conferencing station and, through the Communication Network 102, it can also control the far end (remote) camera. For example, the processor 108 in the first video conferencing station 100 can control its own camera 104 as well as the camera 104A in the second video conferencing station 101. The processor 100 controls which video conferencing station 100, 101 is selected as a source/destination for the Video CODEC 116 by sending the Video CODEC 116 appropriate routing control information. The user determines which conference station's image is to be displayed (and informs the processor 108) by way of a selection on a menu bar.

The Video CODEC 116 sends the camera control information generated by the processor 108 to the conferencing station whose image is currently being displayed.

The appearance of the screen of the video display according to an embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in FIGs. 2 and 3. The processor 108 generates camera control arrows 202A-D which are overlaid on a video conference image 204 (received from the Video CODEC 116). The dotted lines surrounding the arrowheads 202A-D do not appear on the screen. They are included here to indicate the approximate position and size of the active areas.

FIG. 3 illustrates the change in a camera control arrowhead once the cursor enters the active area around the arrowhead. When a user moves the mouse, the cursor (e.g. cross-hairs) are correspondingly moved on the screen. When the processor detects that the cursor has been moved within the active area around an arrowhead, the processor highlights that arrowhead and turns off all of the other arrows. When the processor detects depression of a button on the pointing device, it generates camera positioning control signals which it sends to the Video CODEC 116. Depending on whether the system is set up for remote and/or local camera control, these control signals are sent either to the communications network (where they are used to control the far end camera position motors at the target remote conference station) or to the local camera positioning motors.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of the graphic overlay control software for the processor of FIG. 1. In step 402 the processor determines the cursor position on the Video Display 115. This position is controlled by a user by way of the mouse 110. As is conventional, the processor constantly monitors the mouse and displays the cursor at the appropriate position on the video display screen. In steps 404 through 410, the processor determines whether the cursor is within one of the active regions for the displayed directional arrows and if so, determines in which



arrow's region the cursor is displayed. Next, in steps 412-418, if the cursor is in the region of one of the arrows, the processor highlights that arrow and turns off highlighting on all of the others. Next, in steps 420-426, the processor determines if the pointing device button is being held down (a single button mouse will be assumed here although the processor could just as readily look for depression of a particular button on a multi-button mouse). If so, in steps 428-434, the camera is moved one step in the direction of the arrow. If the pointing device button is not being pressed, the processor returns to step 402. If, in steps 404-410, it is determined that the cursor is not within one of the active regions, in step 436, the highlighting on all arrows is turned off.

This method of camera control can also be implemented using a keyboard with directional arrows to position a cursor on the displayed arrowheads or with other pointing devices such as a trackball instead of a mouse. Further, a touch-screen monitor can be used to display the video image. In that case, a user would touch the screen in the active area surrounding the arrowhead in order to move the camera.

The camera control arrowhead display can be implemented in several ways. For example, a pure hardware implementation can be used where dedicated hardware in the video circuitry places the camera control arrows at fixed places on the video display. Another approach is to provide the processor with software which writes data directly into the screen buffer of the Video CODEC in order to display the arrowheads on the video screen. A third approach is to provide the processor with a video graphics overlay which impresses the camera control arrows over the standard video display by way of the video mixer.

A similar method can be used to control zoom function. One such method is to use a three button pointing device. In this embodiment one button on the pointing device controls camera pan and tilt in accordance with the

selected direction arrow (as previously described), a second button on the pointing device causes the camera to zoom-in and the third button on the pointing device causes the camera to zoom-out.

5        In an alternative embodiment, the zoom-in and zoom-out buttons can be used to cause the camera to zoom in or out around a specific point selected by the pointing device. In this embodiment, depression of a first button on a three button pointing device causes the processor to generate pan  
10 and tilt control data that will cause the active camera (the camera whose image is being displayed) to re-center on a selected point (the point on which the cursor is located). Depression of the second or third buttons on the pointing device activate, respectively, a combined re-  
15 center and zoom-in or re-center and zoom-out operation. In order to use the re-center and zoom function the user positions the cursor (by using the pointing device) in the center of the desired image and then presses the appropriate button (zoom in or zoom out).

20        The operation of the re-center and zoom control software in the processor 108 of FIG. 1, according to the above-described embodiment, is illustrated in FIG. 5. In step 502 the processor determines if any of the three pointing device buttons are being depressed. If none of  
25 the buttons are being depressed the processor returns to step 502. If any one of the buttons are being depressed, in step 504, the processor 108 determines the X,Y coordinates of the cursor position. Next, in step 506 the processor calculates the difference in position (delta X and delta Y) between the cursor position and the center of  
30 the displayed conference image. Then, in step 508 the processor uses the delta X and delta Y values to generate the appropriate pan and tilt control information to cause the image to be re-centered around the cursor location and provides this control information to the Video CODEC 116.  
35 The pan and tilt control information can be determined by the use of a look up table wherein each entry in the table

corresponds to an appropriate number and direction of pan and tilt steps for a given delta X and delta Y. The specific table values can be precoded into the look-up table if the camera/motor types at each station are known or can be exchanged by each station providing the other with its camera/motor control parameters over the communication link.

In steps 510, 512 the processor determines whether one of the zoom-in or zoom-out buttons is being depressed. If not, the processor returns to step 502. If in step 510 it is determined that the zoom-in button is being depressed, in step 514 the processor generates control signals for one zoom-in step (stepping control of the zoom camera motors is assumed here), provides them to the Video CODEC 116 and returns to step 502. Similarly, if in step 512 it is determined that the zoom-out button is being depressed, in step 516 the processor generates control signals for one zoom-out step, provides them to the Video CODEC 116 and returns to step 502. Just as with the highlighted arrow pan/tilt control (previously described), if the zoom-in or zoom-out button is held down continuously, the processor will, correspondingly, continuously generate zoom-in or zoom-out control step signals until the button is released.

As an alternative to the above-described embodiment the zoom-in and zoom-out control can be de-coupled from the centering controls. This embodiment is illustrated in FIG. 6. As with the embodiment of FIG. 5, in step 502 the processor determines if any of the three pointing device buttons are being depressed. If none of the buttons are being depressed the processor returns to step 502. If any one of the buttons are being depressed, in step 602 the processor determines if the "re-center" button (e.g. the far left button) has been depressed. If yes, the processor 108 determines the X,Y coordinates of the cursor position in step 504, calculates the delta X, delta Y values relative to the center of the displayed image in step 506 and then, in step 508, generates appropriate pan and tilt

control signals to re-center the image. If the re-center button was not depressed, the processor performs step 510 in which the processor determines whether one of the zoom-in button (e.g. the center button on the pointing device) is being depressed. If in step 510 it is determined that the zoom-in button is being depressed, in step 514 the processor generates control signals for one zoom-in step (stepping control of the zoom camera motors is assumed here), provides them to the Video CODEC 116 and returns to step 502. If the zoom-in button is not being depressed, in step 516 the processor generates control signals for one zoom-out step, provides them to the Video CODEC 116 and returns to step 502. It is noted that the processor can determine that the zoom-out button was depressed since the pointing device is known to be a three button device and the other two buttons were eliminated as choices in steps 602 and 510.

It will be appreciated that in the embodiment of FIG. 5, the user can re-center the image around a selected point and either zoom in, zoom-out or take no further action, by depressing a single button on the pointing device. In the embodiment of FIG. 6, the functions of re-center, zoom-in and zoom-out are each accomplished independently by a separate button.

Either of the embodiments of FIG. 5 or 6 can be used in conjunction with the directional arrows of FIGs. 2-4. In such an implementation, the processor first determines if the cursor is within one of the active regions in or around an arrow. If so, the method of FIG. 4 is performed. If not, the method of either FIG. 5 or FIG. 6 is performed (whichever has been implemented).

In another alternative embodiment, the user can use the pointing device to draw a selection border (preferably rectangular) around the desired image. The processor software then changes the camera position so as to re-center the image (around the center of the selected area) and changes and zoom factor to cause the selected image to

fill the display screen. In order to determine the appropriate zoom factor, the processor calculates the ratio ( $d1/d2$ ) of the diagonal ( $d1$ ) of the full displayed image over the diagonal ( $d2$ ) of the selected image.

- 5 Control software can be used to ensure that the relative dimensions of the selected area are of the same proportion as the displayed image (alternatively, the processor can just re-center and use the diagonal data as is). Both the zoom and pan and tilt control information can be determined
- 10 by the use of a look up table. The use of a look up table for re-centering has been previously described. In a similar manner, for the zoom factor, each entry in the table corresponds to an appropriate number of zoom steps for a given  $d1/d2$  ratio. The specific table values can be
- 15 precoded into the look-up table if the zoom motor types at each station are known or can be exchanged by each station providing the other with its zoom motor control parameters over the communication link. As described with respect to the embodiments of FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, this method of
- 20 performing a re-center and zoom operation can be used in conjunction with the control arrows of FIGs. 2-4.

As is conventional, the processor may be provided with additional Graphic User Interface (GUI) software which enables a user to control various conference features (e.g.

25 far/near camera select, volume control ...) by way of menu bars displayed along the periphery of the video display screen. These menus can be implemented such that they can be hidden or displayed under user control. When the menus are displayed, the video image is compressed into the

30 slightly smaller space remaining on the display screen.

Now that the invention has been described by way of the preferred embodiment, various enhancements and improvements which do not depart from the scope and spirit of the invention will become apparent to those of skill in

35 the art. Thus it should be understood that the preferred embodiment has been provided by way of example and not by

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way of limitation. The scope of the invention is defined  
by the appended claims.

## CLAIMS:

1. A camera control mechanism for a video conferencing system, comprising:

first means for receiving video signals from a communications network and generating a video image therefrom;

second means for generating a graphic overlay and for superimposing the graphic overlay on the video image;

third means for manipulating a cursor on the video image;

fourth means, coupled to the first means, the second means and the third means, for determining a position of the cursor on the video image and for generating control signals to move a camera providing a source of the video image in a direction indicated by a position of the cursor on the video image.

2. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein the third means comprises a pointing device having a control button and wherein the processing means generates the camera control information responsive to the position of the cursor at the time of depression of the control button by the user.

3. The apparatus of Claim 2 wherein the pointing device is a mouse.

4. The apparatus of Claim 2 wherein the graphics overlay comprises directional arrows and wherein the second means displays the video image overlaid with the directional arrows.

5. The apparatus of Claim 4 wherein the fourth means comprises means for determining whether the position of the cursor is in proximity to one of the directional arrows and for generating directional motor control corresponding thereto when the control button is depressed and it is

determined that the cursor is in the proximity of the one of the directional arrows.

6. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein the fourth means  
5 comprises means for highlighting the one of the directional arrows.

7. A video conferencing system, comprising:  
a video encoder/decoder, the video encoder/decoder  
10 including means for interfacing with a communication network;

a camera connected to supply video signals to the video encoder/decoder;

a camera positioning motor connected to the camera and  
15 connected to receive camera positioning information from the video encoder/decoder;

processing means for generating digitally encoded video display data and for generating digital motor control information, the processing means being connected to the  
20 digital motor control information to the encoder/decoder;

a video graphics interface connected to receive the encoded video display data from the processor;

a video mixer, connected to receive graphic video signals from the video graphics interface and live image  
25 video signals from the video encoder/decoder;

a video display, coupled to the video mixer, for displaying the live video image overlaid with the graphic video; and,

a pointing device coupled to the processor; the  
30 pointing device comprising a push button switch and signal means for indicating when the push button switch has been depressed by a user;

wherein, the processing means further comprises position detection and display means, for causing a cursor  
35 to be displayed on the video display at a position responsive to user control of the pointing device, and for generating different motor control signals dependent on a



calculated position of the cursor on the live video image when the push button switch is depressed by the user.

8. The apparatus of Claim 7 wherein the graphics  
5 image comprises directional arrows and wherein the video mixer displays the live image overlaid with the directional arrows.

9. The apparatus of Claim 8 wherein the processing  
10 means comprises means for determining whether the position of the cursor is in proximity to one of the directional arrows and for generating directional motor control corresponding thereto when the push button switch is depressed and it is determined that the cursor is in the  
15 proximity of the one of the directional arrows.

10. The apparatus of Claim 9 wherein the processing means comprises means for highlighting the one of the directional arrows.  
20

11. The apparatus of Claim 7 wherein the processing means further comprises means for causing a selected camera to zoom in on a point of the live video image subject responsive to user manipulation of the cursor on the live  
25 video image.

12. A method of controlling a camera in a video conferencing system, comprising the steps of :  
receiving video signals from a communications network  
30 and generating a live video image therefrom;  
manipulating a cursor on the live video image;  
positioning a cursor on the live video image using a pointing device having at least one control switch;  
determining when the control switch has been actuated  
35 and, in response, determining a present position of the cursor on the live video image;

in further response to actuation of the control switch, generating camera control signals to reposition a camera providing a source of the live video image so as to re-center the live image around the present position of the  
5 cursor.

13. The method of Claim 12 comprising the further step of:

in further response to actuation of the control  
10 switch, generating camera control signals to cause the camera providing the source of the live video image so as to perform a zoom-in step on the live video image.

14. The method of Claim 12 comprising the further  
15 step of:

in further response to actuation of the control switch, generating camera control signals to cause the camera providing the source of the live video image so as to perform a zoom-out step on the live video image.  
20

15. The method of Claim 12 comprising the further steps of:

generating a graphic overlay comprising a plurality of directional arrows;

25 superimposing the graphic overlay on the live video image;

defining an active region around each of the directional arrows;

responsive to the switch being actuated determining if  
30 the cursor is in one of the active regions;

if the cursor is in one of the active regions, generating camera control signals to move the camera providing the source of the live video image in a direction of a directional arrow within the one of the active  
35 regions, instead of re-centering the live video image around the present position of the cursor.

16. A method of controlling a camera in a video conferencing system, comprising the steps of :

receiving video signals from a communications network and generating a live video image therefrom;

5 generating a graphic overlay comprising a plurality of directional arrows;

superimposing the graphic overlay on the live video image;

10 defining an active region around each of the directional arrows;

manipulating a cursor on the live video image;

positioning a cursor on the live video image using a pointing device having at least a first control switch;

15 determining when the control switch has been actuated and, in response, determining a present position of the cursor on the live video image;

responsive to the control switch being actuated determining if the present position of the cursor is in one of the active regions;

20 if the present position of the cursor is in one of the active regions, generating camera control signals to move the camera providing the source of the live video image in a direction of a directional arrow within the one of the active regions.

25

17. The method of Claim 16, comprising the further steps of:

determining when a second control switch on the pointing device has been actuated; and,

30 responsive to the second control switch being actuated generating camera control signals to cause the camera providing the source of the live video image to change a zoom factor of the live video image.

18. A video conferencing system, comprising:
- means for receiving video signals from a communications network and generating a live video image therefrom;
  - 5 means for generating a graphic overlay comprising a plurality of directional arrows;
    - a video display;
    - means, coupled to the video display, the means for receiving and the means for generating, for superimposing
    - 10 the graphic overlay on the live video image;
    - means for defining an active region around each of the directional arrows;
    - a pointing device for manipulating a cursor on the live video image, the pointing device having at least a
    - 15 first control switch;
    - means, coupled to the pointing device, for determining when the control switch has been actuated and, in response, determining a present position of the cursor on the live video image;
    - 20 means, coupled to the pointing device, the means for defining, and the communications network, for determining if the present position of the cursor is in one of the active regions responsive to the control switch being actuated, and if the present position of the cursor is in
    - 25 one of the active regions, generating camera control signals to move the camera providing the source of the live video image in a direction of a directional arrow within the one of the active regions.

FIG. 1

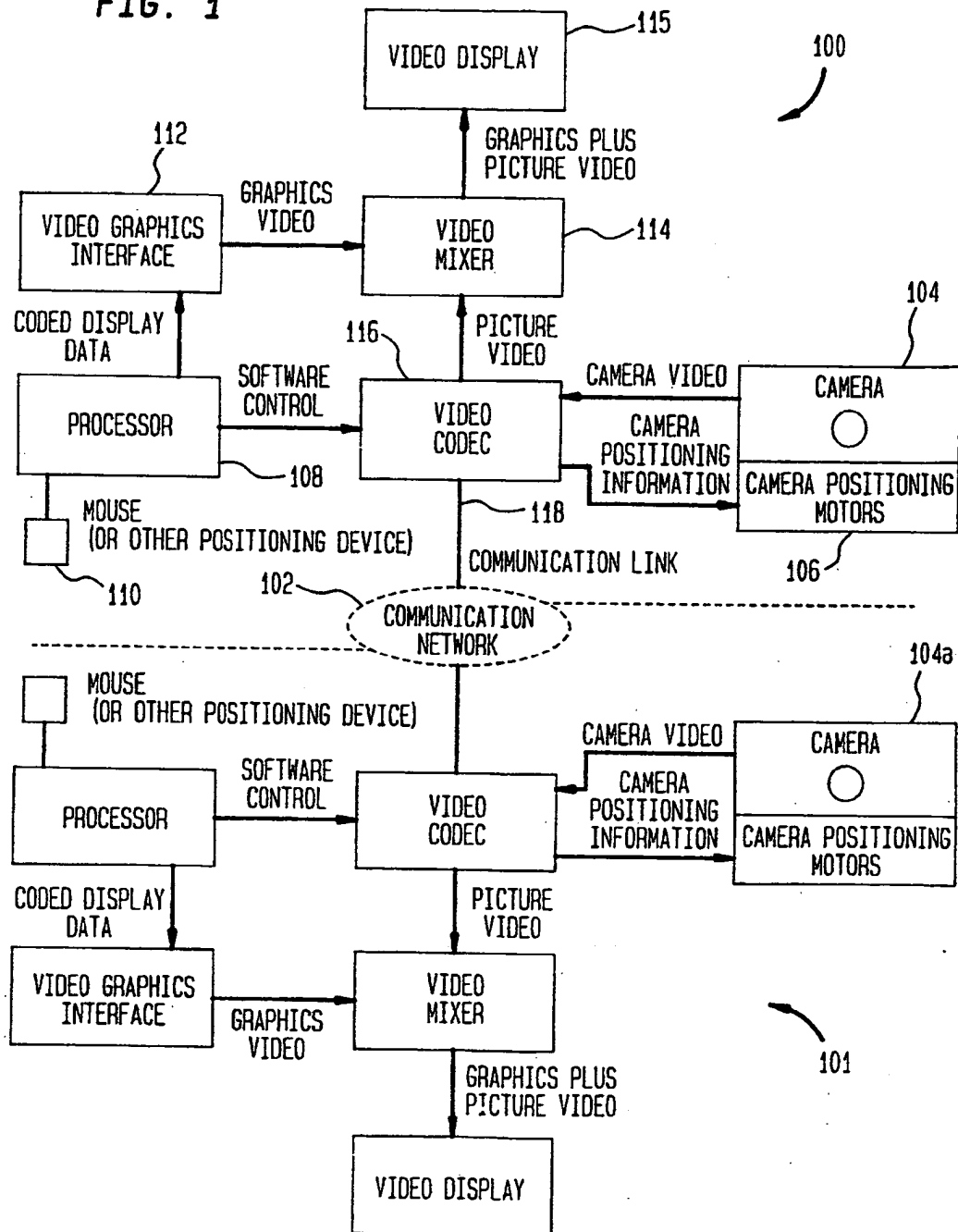


FIG. 2

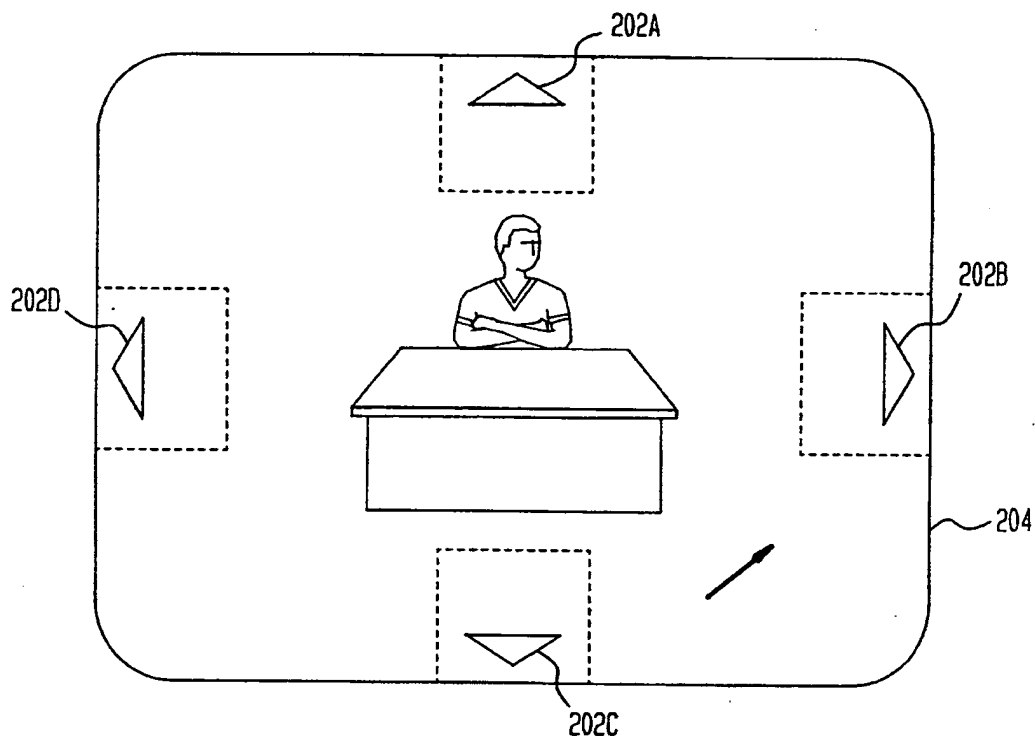


FIG. 3

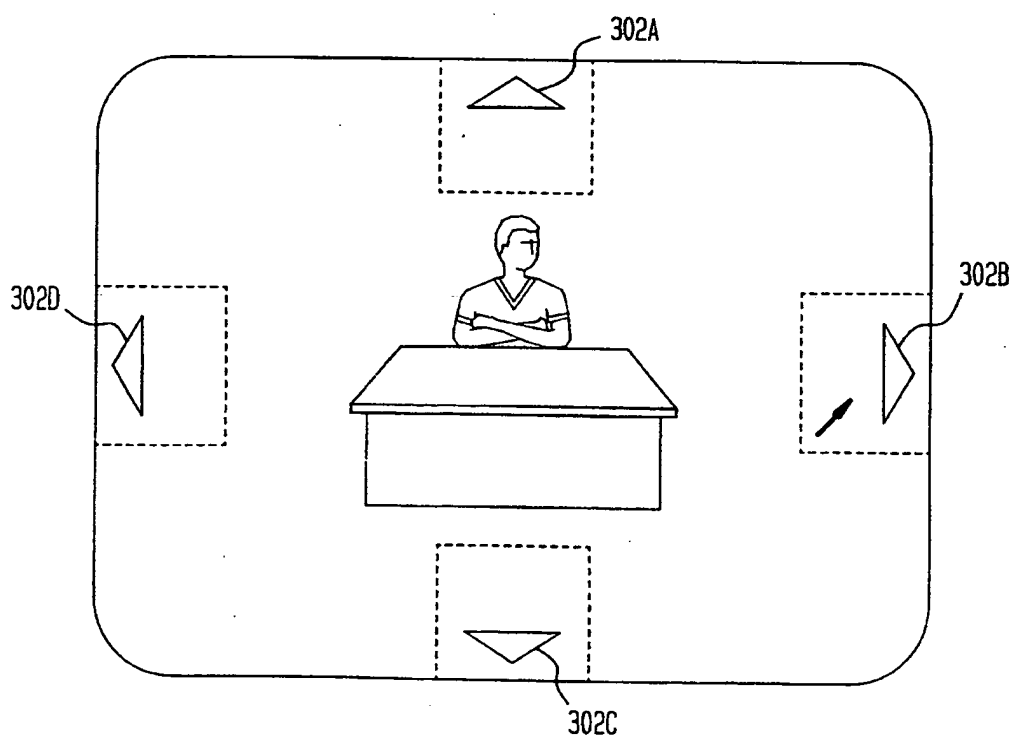


FIG. 4

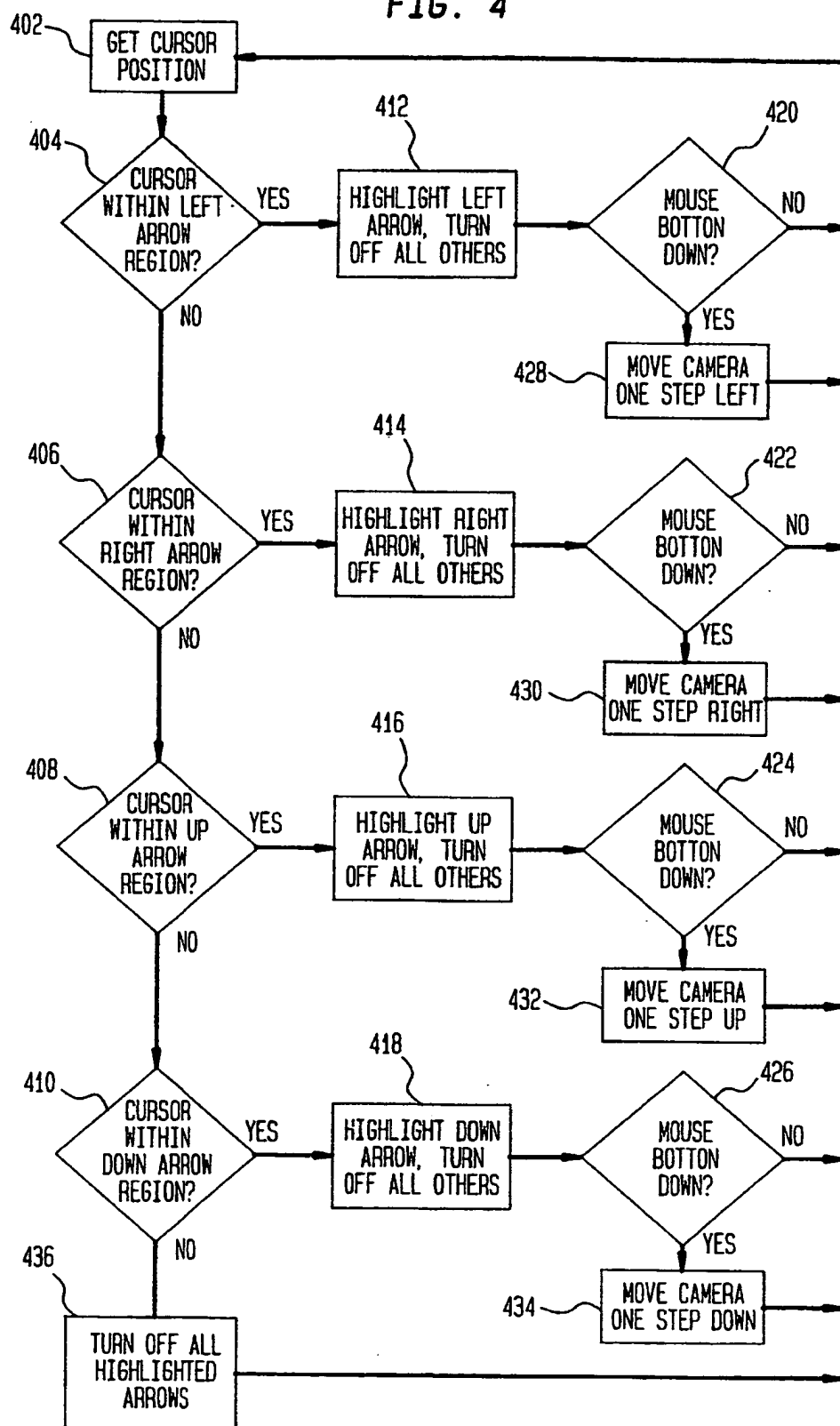


FIG. 5

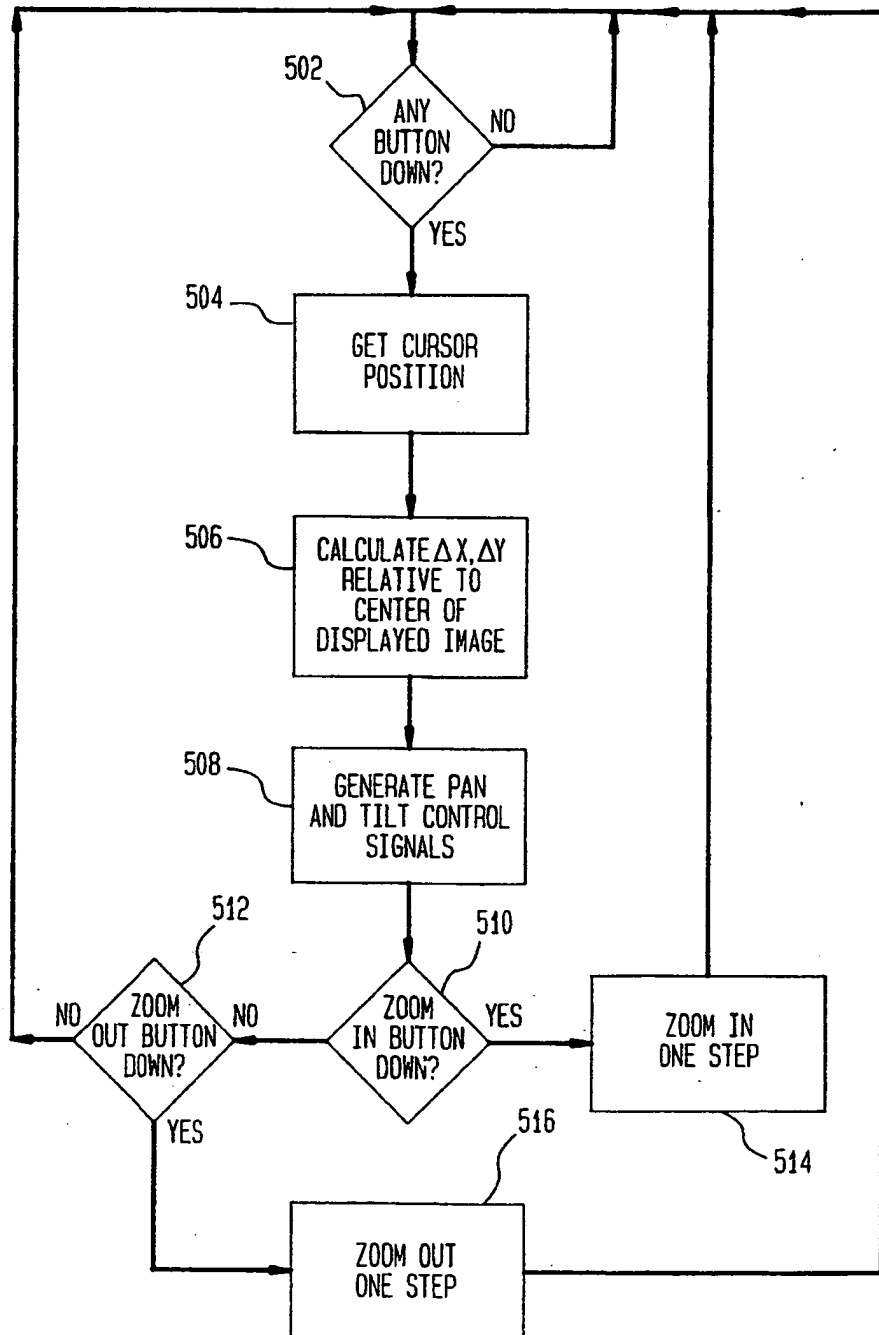
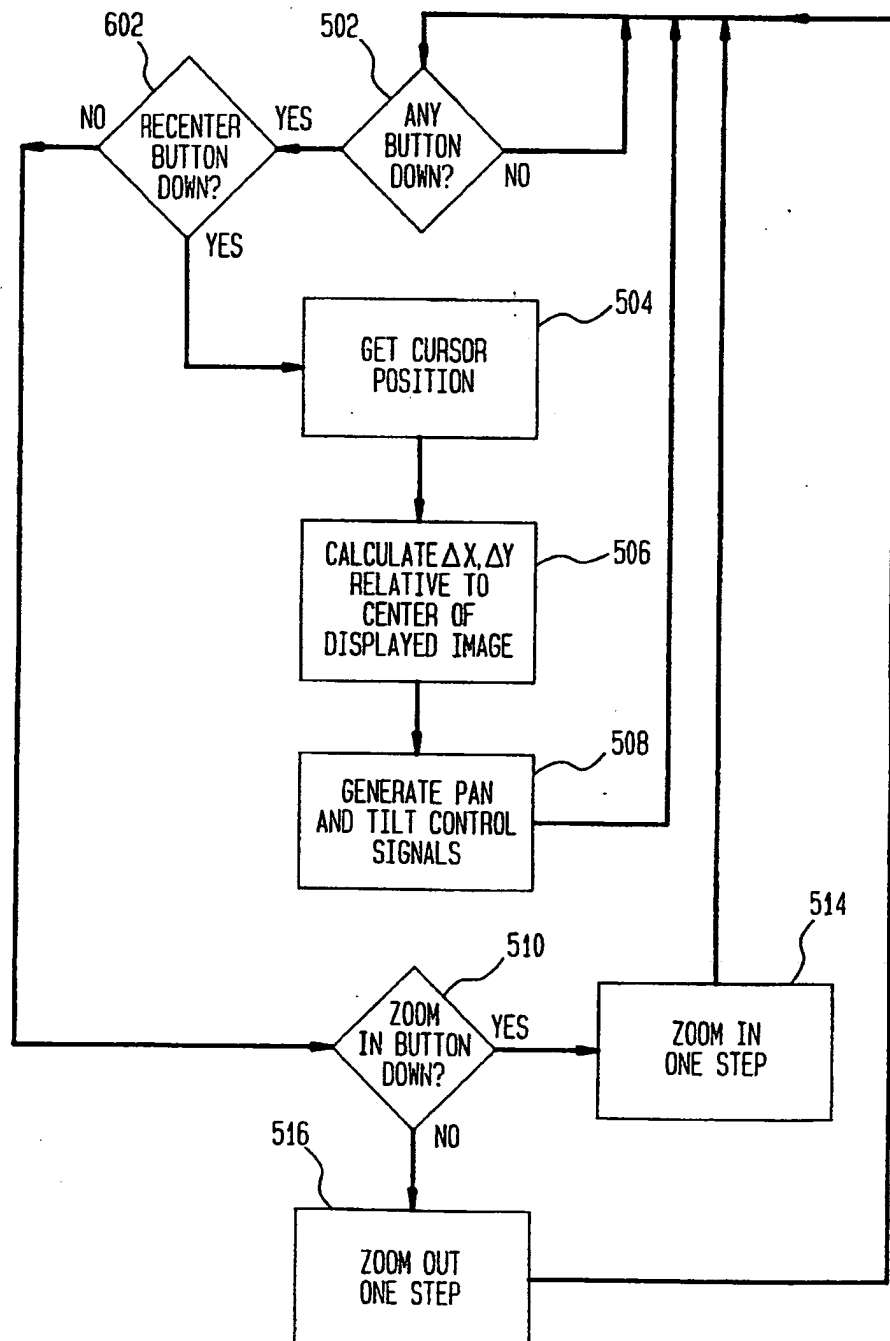




FIG. 6



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 93/07948

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC Int.Cl. 5 H04N5/232; H04N7/14		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	H04N	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
Y	IEEE INFOCOM '91 vol. 3, 19 August 1991, BAL HARBOUR, FL, USA pages 1127 - 1144 , XP223440 H. TANIGAWA ET AL. 'PERSONAL MULTIMEDIA-MULTIPOINT TELECONFERENCE SYSTEM'	1-3,7,12
A	see page 1129, right column, line 42 - page 1131, left column, line 14; figures 2,5  ---  -/--	4-6, 8-11, 13-18
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents :<sup>10</sup></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"Δ" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
26 OCTOBER 1993		26. 11. 93
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		MACHWIRTH C.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
Y	NEURAL NETWORKS: ACADEMIC/INDUSTRIAL/NASA/DEFENSE vol. 1721, June 1992, AUBURN, AL, USA pages 511 - 520 K.N.MAGEE 'A SIMPLE FUZZY LOGIC REAL-TIME CAMERA TRACKING SYSTEM'	1-3,7,12
A	see page 512, line 19 - page 513, line 11; figures 1,4  see page 517, line 4 - page 519, line 3 ----	4-6, 8-11, 13-18
P,A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 17, no. 148 (E-1338)24 March 1993 & JP,A,43 15 375 ( VICTOR CO OG JAPAN LTD ) 6 November 1992 see abstract ----	1-18
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 279 (E-1220)22 June 1992 & JP,A,40 68 893 ( NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP ) 4 March 1992 see abstract ----	1,7,12, 16,18
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 354 (E-802)8 August 1989 & JP,A,11 14 171 ( MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD ) 2 May 1989 see abstract ----	1,7,12, 16,18
A	FERNSEH UND KINO TECHNIK vol. 45, no. 3, 1991, BERLIN DE pages 136 - 141 , XP224242 CHR. JOHANSEN 'DIE ÜBERTRAGUNG VON TELESEMINAREN ÜBER DEN "OLYMPUS"-SATELLITEN' see the whole document ----	1-18
A	DE,A,3 823 219 (TELENORMA TELEFONBAU UND NORMALZEIT GMBH) 18 May 1989 see abstract; figures 1,2 see column 3, line 8 - column 6, line 10 -----	1-18

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SA 78961

26/10/93

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE-A-3823219	18-05-89	EP-A,B 0349709 US-A- 4995071	10-01-90 19-02-91
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